

State of California
THE RESOURCES AGENCY

Edmund G. Brown, Governor

Hugo Fisher, Administrator

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD

Kent Silverthorne, *Chairman*

Ralph J. McGill, *Member*

W. A. Alexander, *Member*

L. K. Hill, *Executive Officer*



July 1, 1963–June 30, 1965

BOARD MEMBERS AND PRINCIPAL STAFF PERSONNEL *

Chairman	Kent Silverthorne
Board Member	Ralph J. McGill
Board Member	W. A. Alexander
Executive Officer	Leland K. Hill
Chief Counsel	Gavin M. Craig
Senior Attorney	Luther H. Gulick
Senior Attorney	Bertram G. Buzzini
Senior Attorney	Muir J. Woolley
Chief Engineer	Lawrence C. Spencer
Supervising Engineer, Application and Permit Processing Section	David W. Sabiston
Supervising Engineer, Hearing and Special Studies Section	Kenneth L. Woodward
Supervising Engineer, License and Adjudication Section	John M. Page
Senior Engineer, Application and Permit Unit	Charles M. Harris
Senior Engineer, Special Studies Unit	Lloy D. Johnson
Senior Engineer, License Unit	Stanley S. Skeehan
Senior Engineer, License Unit	Joseph N. Soderstrand
Senior Engineer, Adjudication and License Unit	Don E. Carroll
Senior Engineering Geologist	Alvin L. Franks
Associate Engineer, Los Angeles Office	Wilbert T. Chung
Accounting Officer	Eugene L. Klusman
Accountant	Lyle B. Beck
Supervising Stenographer	Sandy V. Tackitt
Supervising File Clerk	Kathryn A. Holley
Senior Legal Stenographer	Jane Patterson
Senior Stenographer	Kay Pitcher
Senior Stenographer	Flora Okubo
Senior Stenographer	Nita Miller
Senior Stenographer	Laura Brew
Senior Stenographer	Vera Crissey
Senior File Clerk	Nancy Brown

* As of June, 1965

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ORGANIZATION

The State Water Rights Board is a unit of the Resources Agency. The board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for partially concurrent four-year terms subject to confirmation by the Senate, each member representing the state as a whole. One of the members is required to be a civil engineer, registered under the laws of the state, one is required to be an attorney admitted to practice law in the state, and the third member is not specified. The chairman of the board is designated by the Governor.

Mr. Kent Silverthorne, an attorney, was appointed to the board as chairman July 1, 1959. He is now serving his second term, which expires January 15, 1967.

Mr. Ralph J. McGill was appointed to the board February 14, 1958, and is now in his second term, which expires January 15, 1966. Mr. William A. Alexander, a civil engineer, was appointed April 10, 1961, and is now in his second term, which expires January 15, 1969.

A staff of engineering, legal, and administrative personnel under the direction of the executive officer assists the board and provides services to the public in water right matters. As of June 30, 1965, with 91 authorized full-time positions, the board members and staff consisted of 85 employees. A list of principal personnel of the State Water Rights Board precedes the table of contents, and an organization chart is shown at the end of this report.

The headquarters office is in Sacramento. In October 1964, the board moved its Sacramento office to the 11th floor of the new Resources Building at Ninth and O Streets. This move consolidated the headquarters into one building and on one floor.

An office is maintained in Los Angeles to provide service in water right matters to southern California water users. This office is located at Room 7014, State Office Building, 107 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Recordation of ground water extractions and diversions in four southern counties is a major function of this office. Project investigations for license and adjudication work in the area are handled by the Los Angeles office to the extent of the limited staff.

Leslie C. Jopson, chief engineer of the board since its inception, retired June 1, 1965, after 40 years of distinguished state service. A retirement luncheon was held in his honor, attended by over 200 friends. The board adopted a resolution commending Mr. Jopson for long and meritorious service.

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Appropriation of Water

The Water Code declares that all water flowing in any natural channel not already appropriated or reasonably needed for beneficial uses on riparian lands is public water of the state and subject to ap-

appropriation. By court decision water may be appropriated from artificial water courses under certain circumstances. The purpose of the board in administering the law pertaining to appropriation of water is to further the orderly acquisition of appropriative water rights.

The duties of the board in administering the appropriation of water are set forth in detail in Division 2, Part 2 of the Water Code. In brief, an appropriative right is initiated by an application; notice is given to persons who could be injured by the appropriation; protests may be filed which must be resolved either by negotiation or by hearings and decision of the board; the application is either denied or approved (sometimes in part) and a permit is issued. The permittee is required to show diligence in perfecting his appropriation. Failure to demonstrate diligence may result in revocation of the permit. As soon as practicable after full use of water has been made the project is inspected and the facts regarding the appropriation and use of water are gathered. Following this a license is issued confirming the right acquired by beneficial use.

From July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1965, 832 applications were filed, 716 permits issued, and 461 licenses issued. Data concerning these items for the calendar years 1951 through 1965 are shown in a bar chart at the end of this report. A total of 533 applications, permits, and licenses were canceled or revoked. Approximately 1,950 field inspections were made on water development projects throughout the state.

Hearings and Decisions

In the period covered by this report the board held 83 days of hearing and participated in 46 days of field conferences under proceedings in lieu of hearing.

A summary of major hearings and decisions during the biennium follows.

Decision D 1159, adopted on December 19, 1963, approved applications of Yuba County Water Agency for a large multiple-purpose project on Yuba River and its tributaries to generate hydroelectric power, to provide irrigation water for lands in Yuba County and to provide flood control. Competing applications by Johnson Rancho County Water District were denied. Also, an application of U.S. Forest Service for development of Weaver Lake on one of the upper tributaries of Middle Yuba River for recreational purposes was approved.

Decision D 1179, adopted on April 20, 1964, concerned conflicting applications for the right to store water in New Hogan Reservoir on Calaveras River. The decision granted the right to store water in the reservoir to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation subject to a reservation of water for stockwatering reservoirs in Calaveras County. Storage of water by Calaveras County Water District in five smaller reservoirs located on streams tributary to Calaveras River and upstream from New Hogan Reservoir was approved by the board. Also approved was the Stockton and East San Joaquin Water Conservation District application for water to be diverted for percolation to underground storage.

Decisions D 1181, adopted May 19, 1964, D 1185, adopted June 30, 1964, and D 1190, adopted August 18, 1964, concerned a total of 44 applications to appropriate from Sutter Bypass, Butte Creek, and various streams, sloughs and drains tributary to Sacramento River in Colusa,

Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo and Sacramento Counties, and from Colusa Basin Drainage Canal, Yolo Bypass and various tributary drainage channels in Yolo County. In these decisions the board found that applications to appropriate from Colusa Basin Drainage Canal, Yolo Bypass and tributary channels and from Sacramento River below Knights Landing should be denied for the months of July and August because of insufficient unappropriated water, and that applications to appropriate from the river above Knights Landing should be denied for the period June 15 to August 31.

Decision D 1196, adopted on October 29, 1964, concerned nine applications to appropriate from Kern River and various distributaries in Kern County. The natural flow of Kern River reaching the floor of San Joaquin Valley has been apportioned among the various users for many years by court decisions and agreements. The board found that there was no water surplus to the established uses of the applicants, protestants and other users in these areas and ordered that the applications be denied.

Hearings were held on seven applications to appropriate from tributaries of Putah Creek above Monticello Dam. The principal issue was the interpretation of condition 14 of Decision D 869. This condition provided that the permits issued to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for appropriation of water at Monticello Dam were subject to future depletions of 33,000 acre-feet annually above the dam. Following the hearings joint studies were made by the staffs of the board and the Bureau of Reclamation in order to arrive at mutually acceptable bases for estimating depletion effects of existing and proposed projects. The criteria and assumptions used in estimating depletion are set forth in Decision D 1218, adopted on April 28, 1965.

On June 30, 1965, the board issued Decision D 1224, approving a water development project by Richvale Irrigation District on Middle Fork Feather River for hydroelectric power generation and for irrigation purposes. The project as approved was substantially modified from the original plan presented by the district. The project was opposed by the State Department of Fish and Game, the State Department of Water Resources, the County of Plumas and numerous sportsmen organizations and individuals. The principal issue and controversy was whether the public interest would best be served by the development of additional water and power resources with attendant recreational opportunities or by preservation of the wilderness status of Middle Fork Canyon with its outstanding wild trout fishery. The modified project approved by the board will preserve 17 miles of Middle Fork Canyon in a relatively natural state. It will also enhance the fishery in the 10-mile reach of the river between Clio and Nelson Point Reservoirs and will provide fishing and recreational enhancement on Clio and Nelson Point Reservoirs. At the end of the project payout period the streamflow releases in the adversely affected portions of the river will be increased for the purpose of improving and restoring the wild trout fishery. The decision has not become final, as the board granted a petition for reconsideration on August 25, 1965.

A hearing was commenced on applications of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to appropriate from Stanislaus River for the New Melones Project. The hearing was recessed pending completion of studies

by the U.S. Public Health Service on water quality requirements in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

A hearing was held concerning four applications to appropriate from Santa Margarita River and its tributaries. The U.S. Department of the Navy is seeking a permit for the appropriation of 165,000 acre-feet per annum by storage to be collected in a reservoir located within Camp Pendleton Military Reservation. The other applicants propose smaller upstream developments.

A hearing was held concerning three applications to appropriate from streams tributary to Clear Lake in Lake County. The board, in the past, has conditioned permits for storage of water in the Clear Lake watershed to require release of water from the reservoirs to satisfy the prior right of Clear Lake Water Company in the event Clear Lake does not fill in any year. The company in this hearing claimed that this restriction had been unsatisfactory in operation and requested that the board in granting further permits in the Clear Lake watershed require the applicants to execute a contract for purchase of water on a supplemental basis to cover years when there is no water available for appropriation in the watershed.

A hearing was commenced on an application of City of Napa to appropriate from Calhoun Cut, in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The principal issue in this matter is the availability of unappropriated water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, both as to amount and season of occurrence. The hearing was recessed after eight days in order to allow time for completion of joint hydrologic studies by the State Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The purpose of the studies is to determine the relationship of the water supply to projects now under permit or license and the extent to which unappropriated water is available for projects such as that of the City of Napa and other projects being planned for construction.

Reservation of Jurisdiction

Prior to the hearing of the application of the City of Napa the board in acting on applications to appropriate from the watershed of the Sacramento River and Delta had been restricting the season of diversion based on evidence presented in hearings of applications of the United States and others several years ago. The water supply studies used in those hearings were based on hydrologic conditions during the period 1924 through 1954. Subsequently many permits have been issued, including permits for several large projects which will substantially affect the availability of water in the Sacramento River and Delta.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the State Department of Water Resources had filed protests against the application of the City of Napa on the grounds that there is no water in the delta surplus to existing rights over a longer critical period than had been determined by the board in its earlier hearings. The complicated hydrologic study necessary to resolve this question is time consuming, and a delay in issuance of permits to other applicants pending completion of the study would work a hardship on many potential water users. In recognition of this, the bureau and the department agreed not to protest applications

affecting the water supply in the delta if the board would reserve jurisdiction in permits granted on such applications to conform the season of diversion to the season of availability of water as determined in the hearing on the application of the City of Napa. Consequently, the board now issues permits in such cases, reserving jurisdiction at the request of the bureau or the department when hydraulic continuity to the delta exists during the presently recognized critical period.

Small Storage Projects

The problem of numerous reservoirs in one application as mentioned in the previous biennial report has been substantially resolved by a change in the board's regulations. The new regulations prohibit more than five stockwatering reservoirs or multiple reservoirs having a combined storage capacity of more than 25 acre-feet in one application.

Another problem concerning storage reservoirs has developed since the last biennial report. This is the filing of numerous applications for storage reservoirs of a size larger than appears to be justified by the uses proposed. Reservoirs with a capacity of 25 to 75 acre-feet are being proposed frequently for the watering of stock or for private recreational use. In some instances these reservoirs are shallow and a large portion of the stored water is lost through evaporation. The board became concerned whether a wasteful use of water might be proposed in some instances. To assist in arriving at a policy for the handling of such applications several actions are being taken. A questionnaire enables the board to ascertain much more accurately the extent of use of the water for all purposes, not only by the applicant but also by the public or public districts which might use the water for firefighting or other special uses. The questionnaire also gives the board information whether the evaporation losses from the reservoir will be substantially greater than the losses were under natural conditions. In instances where inadequate information is obtained from the questionnaire, investigations of the projects are made by engineers of the board's staff, and where conditions warrant public hearings are held. On March 31, 1965, the board held such a hearing in Mariposa.

Change in Regulations

Following proceedings in accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, the board made an order of March 18, 1964, adopting, amending, and repealing 17 of the board's regulations which are set forth in Title 23 of the California Administrative Code and are published in a pamphlet entitled *Regulations and Information Pertaining to Appropriation of Water in California*.

The significant changes in existing regulations increased maximum amounts considered reasonable for domestic uses; clarified requirements in applications in regard to rate of flow, quantity of water and season; reduced the size of storage projects requiring engineering maps; defined regulation of flow as contrasted with storage in the use of tanks and reservoirs; provided for a single filing fee for multiple changes with respect to a single right; and clarified diligence in proceeding under a permit.

New regulations were adopted concerning the address and legal status of the applicant; providing for supplemental information when directed by the board showing the maximum quantity of water beneficially used each month in units of measurement prescribed by the board; providing for procedures to be followed in making changes under applications and permits; and authorizing the board to make corrections in applications or permits without petition where incidental uses at a reservoir are inadvertently omitted.

Data Processing

Several new uses were programed for the punch card and punch tape semiautomatic data processing system. An additional Flexowriter was purchased and two additional operators employed. All active filings have now been incorporated into the system.

One major use of the system is rapid retrieval and tabulation of various types of data on water right applications. For example, tabulations can be automatically typed listing all applications within a given watershed, or within a particular county, or for a consumptive or non-consumptive use of water. Retrieval is possible for a total of nine such classifications.

In addition, the system is used extensively for typing of letters with a repetitious format but requiring insertion of specific data from a particular application. Other typed material is prepared by the system, such as advertising notices, mailing lists, and cover sheets used within the staff organization.

Four important programs were added to the system. All the paperwork is now automatically typed from program tapes for extensions of time on applications and permits and for cancellations or revocations of applications. The two other new programs are the retrieval and tabulation of all permits requiring field inspection during the current year and the automatic typing of summary cards for each of these permits for use by the inspecting engineers. The principal advantages in the use of the data processing system are reduction of engineering time, speed of preparation of material and accuracy of data.

Field Program to Determine Depletions

In 1964 the board initiated a field program of measuring annual depletion of inflow to Monticello Reservoir on Putah Creek. Permits for this reservoir issued in 1957 place a limit on the allowable depletion by future appropriations upstream from the reservoir. The field measurements will record depletions for each year and will help the board in preventing overappropriation in the watershed. Similar field programs may become necessary on other streams where such reservations are involved.

The rapid growth of the state and the development and control of its water resources have greatly reduced the supply of water still available for appropriation. This is particularly true during the summer months on streams tributary to the Central Valley. The board has not been authorizing diversion during the critical summer months in permits to appropriate water in this drainage basin. While this restrictive procedure may fulfill the duty of the board to protect prior

vested rights, it does not provide an orderly method whereby those in the areas of water origin may continue to take water during the low flow months. To remedy this, the board has encouraged the concerned counties and other local agencies to purchase replacement water on an exchange basis from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation or the State Department of Water Resources. The purchased water would be supplied to prior right users in areas that can be served from federal or state storage facilities. This would allow water now being used under prior rights to be diverted during the summer months for use on new lands in areas that cannot be served directly by the United States or the state. Thus an orderly system of rights could be maintained for diversion of water to lands that cannot be served directly by these agencies, through issuance of permits made subject to the execution of the necessary contracts.

Other trends are apparent in the appropriation of water. Permits for storage reservoirs are being more heavily conditioned to alert the appropriator to his obligation to take positive action to see that his appropriation does not infringe on the prior rights of others. All reservoirs having capacities greater than 25 acre-feet, and many with less than this quantity, are being required by permit terms to have outlet pipes or other means to release water if necessary to satisfy downstream prior rights.

The Department of Fish and Game has been increasingly active in protesting applications which would adversely affect fishlife. Many of these applications are approved only after inclusion of permit terms requiring specific flows past the diversion works to the extent water is available.

Protests to applications show an increasing concern with the effect of the proposed appropriation on the quality of water.

These various factors have contributed to a decreasing trend in the number of applications filed with the board, as indicated in the bar chart at the end of this report. This has enabled the board to exert additional effort in its investigating and licensing work. However, this trend may be reversed as exchange contracts such as mentioned above are executed by local agencies.

Legislation

Changes in the Water Code concerning the appropriation of water were made by the Legislature during the 1965 Regular Session and became effective September 17, 1965.

Section 1260 has been amended to require applicants for permits to state the extent, if any, to which fish and wildlife would be affected by the appropriation, and state any measures proposed to be taken for the protection of fish and wildlife in connection with the appropriation.

Section 1300 has been amended to make it clear that issuance and delivery of notice of an application is required only after the application has been completed in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board and the law.

Sections 1357, 1412 and 1677 have been amended to provide for reconsideration of all of the board's decisions and orders, rather than

only those granting or refusing a permit, and authorize petition for such reconsideration by any person interested rather than only by persons who appear at the hearing. The changes also provide that service of notice of revocation of permit or license shall be by personal delivery or registered mail, and that the right to petition for court review is not affected by failure to seek reconsideration by the board.

Section 1360 has been amended to allow an unsuccessful applicant seeking to divert water in more than one county to petition for a writ of mandate by filing in any one of the counties.

Section 1527.5 has been added to the code making an applicant ineligible to file another application for a permit to appropriate the same water when he has withdrawn his application after receiving the notice of balance of fees due called for by Section 1527 or his application has been rejected for failure to pay the full application fee within the required time. Ineligibility extends for a period of six months.

Section 1705.5 has been added to the Water Code extending court review to board orders granting or refusing to grant changes in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. Petition for writ of mandate must be filed within 30 days after the service of a copy of the order on the parties, by personal delivery or registered mail.

By amendment of Sections 10504 and 10505, applications filed pursuant to Section 10500 (state filings) were transferred to the board from the Water Commission, together with the duties and responsibilities concerning state filings. Sections 10504.01 and 10504.02 were added to allow consolidation of proceedings on petition for assignment with the hearing on the application itself.

The following measures of interest to the board were introduced but *failed of adoption*:

AB 25 providing for prehearing discovery of evidence in all administrative proceedings, including those of the board.

AB 528 authorizing retaking of water turned into channel, stream, or underground storage at any time within one year.

SB 7 exempting from permit and license procedure the appropriation of water in the amount of 10 acre-feet or less per annum for stockwatering or domestic use.

SB 1030 exempting from permit and license procedure the beneficial use of diffused surface water by a landowner and authorizing storage of diffused surface water up to 10 acre-feet per annum for stockwatering purposes.

SB 1076 establishing a new procedure to be followed on applications to appropriate water for export to areas outside the watershed or outside a county.

Adjudication of Water Rights

The purpose of the adjudication program is to provide assistance to the courts in the determination of water rights. Two procedures are available: (1) court references wherein the board is appointed referee in actions already before a court, and (2) statutory adjudications where a determination, which culminates in a comprehensive court decree, may be initiated directly with the board upon petition by an affected water user. Only the court reference procedure is available for use in the adjudication of percolating ground water rights. Common

objectives of both procedures are to minimize expense and delay in the adjudication of water rights and to make available to the court and all parties the services of trained and unbiased specialists. It provides for an administrative screening of the issues, and presentation of the required facts along with a suggested physical and/or legal solution when desired. The expense of adjudication is borne by the water users.

The reference work ordered by the court in the Upper Uvas Creek Reference was completed and additional work was assigned. A statutory adjudication of rights to waters of Cow Creek system in Shasta County was initiated and about one-third completed. Final work ordered by the court was completed in the San Fernando Valley area reference with the filing of a supplement to the report of referee evaluating safe yield of the four subbasins in the area.

The trend has been for individual water users and districts, where feasible, to provide the necessary facts and leadership in basin type litigation following the patterns and procedural precedents established in prior court references or statutory adjudications. In several ground water suits these water users have relied on recorded extractions discussed hereinafter.

Legislation

Amendments adopted by the 1965 Legislature have combined the first and second published notices into one and made other procedural changes designed to streamline the adjudication procedure and save time and expense. Abstracts of claims are no longer necessary if less than 25 claims have been filed. Jurisdiction over incomplete appropriations remains with the board instead of being transferred to the court.

Recordation of Water Extractions and Diversions

Neither in court nor out can a fair or constructive determination of rights be made without knowledge of the physical facts. It is essential to know the common source of supply, the quantities of water available and used before just settlement can be reached. The purpose of the board's recordation program is to provide a repository for such facts so that they will not be lost with time and will be available when needed.

Under this program each person who extracts more than 25 acre-feet of ground water in any year in the counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside is required to file with the board annual statements pertinent to such extractions. The state's cost of administering this program is reimbursed through fees paid by the water users.

Related to this program is the administration of Water Code Sections 1005.1 and 1005.2 authorizing the retention of ground water rights in eight counties of southern California when extractions are reduced by use of water from an alternate nontributary source. No fees are involved in this activity and the expenditure is minor.

The board has maintained records of annual extractions from an average of about 8,200 wells in southern California and completed verification of the extractions reported by the Rancheria Water Company as provided under Part 5, Division 2, of the Water Code. Under Water Code Sections 1005.1 and 1005.2 an average of 48 water users have filed

per year to protect their ground water rights from loss because of the use of in lieu supplies.

The trend has been to increase the opportunity of recording facts concerning water use throughout the state. (See discussion of water inventory under future programs.)

LITIGATION

In *Johnson Rancho County Water District v. State Water Rights Board* (45 Cal. Rptr. 589) the District Court of Appeal, Third District, upheld the Superior Court of Nevada County in denying a petition for a writ of mandate filed by the district following board's Decision D 1159.

A petition for hearing in the Supreme Court, State of California, was filed by the district but was subsequently withdrawn.

By its judgment and order of July 24, 1964, the Superior Court of Sacramento County ordered the board to set aside its Decision D 1114 insofar as the decision denied permits on five applications of Tuolumne County Water District No. 2 and granted permits on 12 applications of Calaveras County Water District. Since the period covered by this report, the board has adopted Decision D 1226, a reconsideration of Decision D 1114. Following this decision, on September 21, 1965, a petition for writ of mandate was filed in the Superior Court of Tuolumne County by Tuolumne County Water District No. 2. This petition has been dismissed by the petitioner and the decision has now become final.

Because of an increase in the availability of water to satisfy rights to use water from Santa Rosa Creek, the action to enjoin unauthorized diversions referred to in the last report has been held in abeyance.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

Inventory of Water Diversion and Use

Part 5.1 (commencing with Section 5100) has been added to Division 2 of the Water Code establishing a new program in which statements of water diversions and use are to be filed with the board by those who divert surface water after 1965 and do not have an application, permit or license with the board or are not under state watermaster service. Over a period of years this will build an increasingly valuable record of surface water diversion and use throughout the state.

State Filings

Section 10504 has been amended to transfer applications filed pursuant to Section 10500 (state filings) from the Water Commission to the board and places with the board the responsibility of determining whether an assignment or release from priority of such applications will interfere with a general or coordinated water development plan. In assuming the responsibilities formerly held by the commission with respect to state filings the board will now determine whether amendments to the applications and changes under applications previously assigned will cause any similar interference (Amended Section 10504.4). Amended Section 10505 will also place with the board the

duty to insure that assignments or releases from priority will not deprive a county in which the water covered by state applications originates such water that is necessary for its development. As a result of these changes much of the procedural duplication formerly required in perfecting an application and obtaining a permit on a state filing has been removed.

MATTERS OF ADDITIONAL INTEREST

Federal-State Relationships

The United States Forest Service has taken the position that the State of California has no jurisdiction over water diverted from and used upon lands reserved from the public domain and that it is unnecessary for the federal government to follow the state procedures for the appropriation of such water. However, state procedures will continue to be followed by the Forest Service to cover appropriations involving diversion of water from or to be used upon nonreserved national forest lands. As a result of this new policy, certain pending applications by the Forest Service may be submitted for cancellation, and a "Notification of Water Use" will be submitted covering water to which the federal government claims rights under the reservation doctrine. The form for the notification of water use was prepared in cooperation with the board.

Sacramento River and Delta Water Supply Study

At the hearing of the application of the City of Napa the necessity for a comprehensive operation study of the available water supply in the Central Valley and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta became apparent. The objective of the study is to determine the water available for appropriation during and after full development of existing water rights in the Sacramento River Basin and San Joaquin Valley, considering beneficial uses under all existing rights, priorities of rights and conditions imposed upon prior appropriators.

The study is being conducted jointly by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the State Department of Water Resources with coordination by the staff of the Water Rights Board. The joint study is being conducted on the basis that criteria and assumptions acceptable to all concerned shall be developed.

At the end of this biennium, work by the participating agencies was continuing toward development of the criteria and assumptions to be used in the study and in obtaining basic data on available water supply, irrigated acreages, consumptive use, return flow factors and the beneficial use equivalent for various priority levels of water rights.

Training

During the period of this report the employees of this board have received in excess of 4,500 hours of on-the-job training in addition to their participation in extensive training after working hours. The on-the-job training consisted of 1,000 hours of training in the various phases of management, approximately 2,100 hours of technical and professional training in matters pertaining to water rights, and 1,400 hours of other training, including orientation, supervisory and safety.

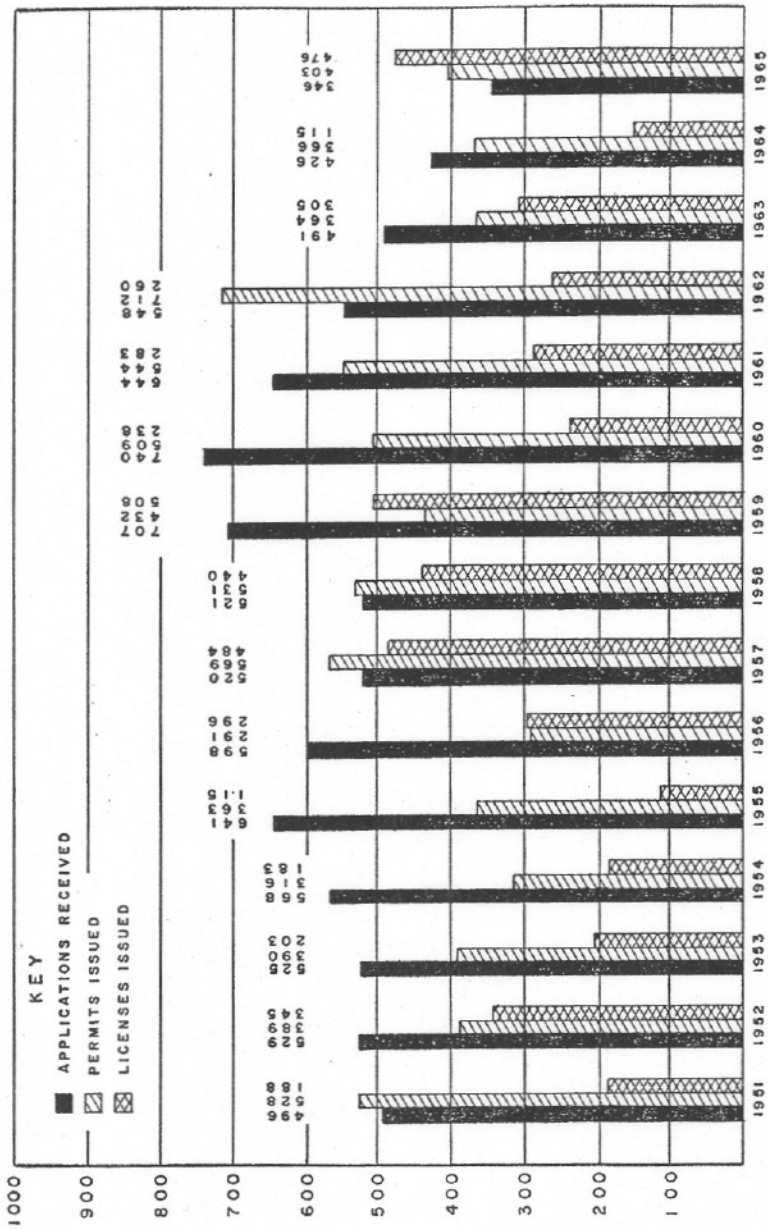
Because of the awareness of benefit to the state, increased emphasis has been placed on job-oriented training. The time spent on this type of training has doubled over that of the 1961-63 period.

California-Nevada Interstate Compact

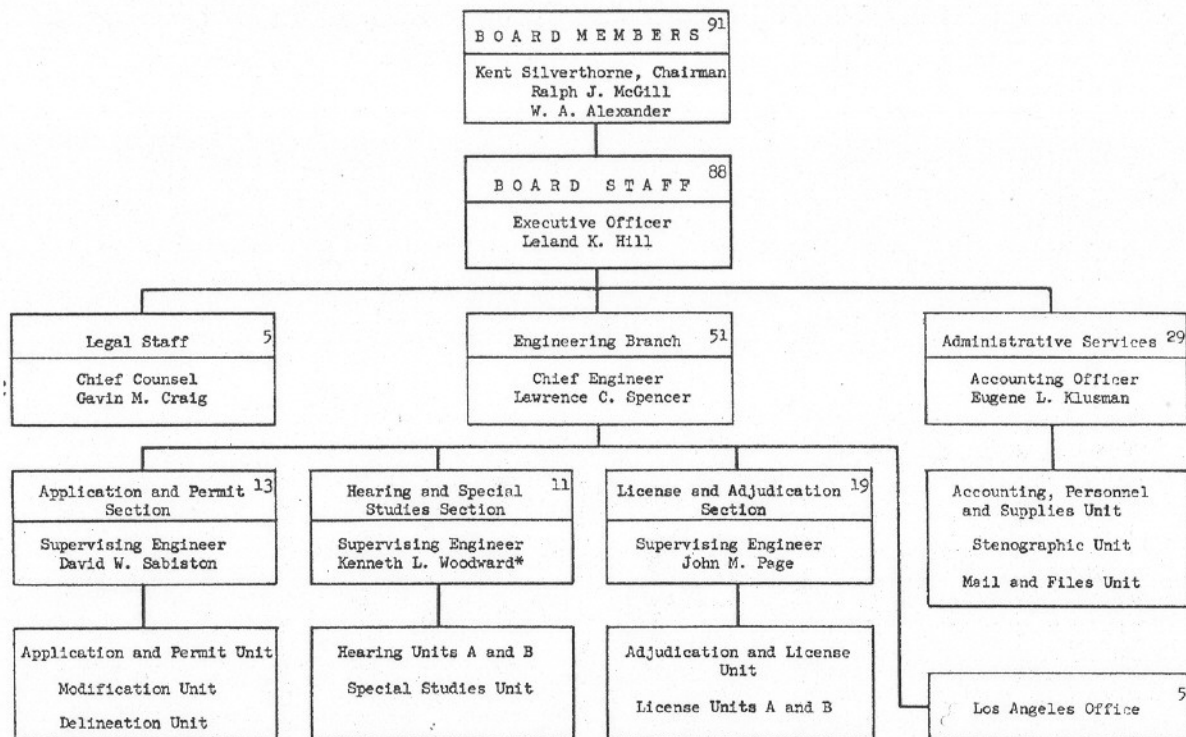
Representatives of the board have attended most of the meetings of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission.

A mutually beneficial relationship has been maintained which has helped the commission in reaching an equitable allocation of the interstate waters and the board in acting on applications within this area. On October 29, 1965, the commission reached provisional agreement on all compact terms. It has been submitted to federal, state, and local agencies for review and comment.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, PERMITS AND LICENSES ISSUED
by
CALENDAR YEARS, 1951-1965



ORGANIZATION CHART - STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD



Note: Number in corner of box represents full-time positions reporting through each level.

* Resigned October 8, 1965. Lloyd D. Johnson is acting in this position.

June 1965